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USSR PLAN FULFILLMENT FOR 1946Izvestiya

Moscow, 21 Jan 1947

The Central Statistical Administration of Gosplan USSR has reported that individual ministries fulfilled the 1946 industrial gross-production plan as follows (in percent):

Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	99.5
Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	99
Ministry of Coal Industry, Western Regions	105
Ministry of Coal Industry, Eastern Regions	97
Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Southern and Western Regions	103
Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Eastern Regions	105
Ministry of Electric Power Stations	99.7
Ministry of Chemical Industry	100
Ministry of Electrical Industry	100
Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry	103
Ministry of Heavy Machine Building	100
Ministry of Automobile Industry	98
Ministry of Machine Tool Building	98
Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building	77
Ministry of Transport Machine Building	91
Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building	98
Ministry of Construction Materials Industry USSR	100
Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	98
Ministry of Cellulose and Paper Industry	110
Ministry of Rubber Industry	96
Ministry of Textile Industry USSR	103
Ministry of Light Industry USSR	99.6
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Products Industry USSR	110
Ministry of Food Industry USSR	93
Ministry of Custatory Industry USSR	102
Ministry of Fish Industry, Western Regions USSR	100.6
Ministry of Fish Industry, Eastern Regions USSR	89
Ministry of Local and Fuel Industry USSR	102

During 1946, USSR industry on the whole, completed the postwar reconstruction industrial production facilities in conformance with the 5-year plan goals.

The output of major industrial commodities in 1946, as as follows (in percent of 1945 output, unless otherwise indicated):

Cast iron	112
Steel	109
Rolled metal	113
Copper	106
Zinc	108
Lead	119
Coal	110
Petroleum	112
Natural gas	114
Elect. c power	110
Main line locomotives	(By 30 times)
Main line freight cars	(By 29 times)
Trucks	138

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Passenger cars	126
Buses	113
Metallurgical equipment	140
Steam turbines	130
Electric motors (less than 100 kw)	169
Electric motors (more than 100 kw)	130
Special and unit-type machine tools	134
Spinning machines	213
Looms	(32 times)
Tractors	172
Combines	145
Tractor plows	175
Tractor seeders	129
Tractor cultivators	(17 times)
Thrashing machines	378
Caustic soda	109
Soda ash	105
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphate, nitrogen, and potash)	152
Synthetic dyes	129
Hauling timber	106
Lumber	110
Paper	161
Cement	185
Slate	198
Window glass	165
Cotton fabrics	117
Woolen fabrics	130
Leather footwear	128
Rubber footwear	197
Hosiery	148
Meat	118
Butter	169
Vegetable oil	119
Fish	110
Sugar	100
Bread and bakery products	124
Alcohol	127

Gross production as a whole of civilian products in all USSR industry in 1946 increased 20 percent over 1945. In addition, machine-building enterprises concerned with civilian production produced 18.4 billion rubles more in products than in 1945.

Unfavorable weather conditions in 1946, which were manifested in a severe drought over a large area of European Russia, had a serious effect on agriculture. Beginning in Moldavia with an early spring (end of March), the drought spread quickly to the southwest regions of the Ukraine, then embraced all the oblasts of the central Chernozem zone, including the northern oblasts of the Ukraine. About mid-May, the drought spread to the west-bank regions of the Lower Volga.

Such a drought had not been seen in the USSR in 20 years. The extent of the area hit by the drought in 1946 was larger than that of 1921 and approached that of 1891. In spite of this, gross yield and commodity production of grain in 1946 was incomparably higher than in 1921, and this could have resulted only from the socialist organization of production and its MTS and kolkhoz system created during the years of the Stalinist 5-year plans.

In regions which did not suffer from drought, especially in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, the production of agricultural crops in 1946 increased

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considerably over 1945. Grain yields in Kazakhstan and Western Siberia increased 1 1/2 times over 1945, and in Altay Kray, 2.3 times, 34 percent more cotton was produced than in 1945.

However, because of the severe drought in many regions, the yield of grain crops, sunflowers, and sugar beets for the USSR as a whole was considerably lower than in 1945.

The government of the USSR took measures for the granting of state aid to the afflicted regions in the form of food, seeds, and forage, and has also taken measures to economize on food outlays.

Average daily carloadings on railroads in 1946 were 113 percent of 1945, including 116 percent for coal and 115 percent for metal. Railroad passenger transport increased 1.3 times over 1945. River and sea transport also increased.

The shipment of freight by airplanes of the Civil Air Fleet in 1946 was 112 percent of that in 1945, and of passengers, 137 percent. The volume of shipments by motor transport was 145 percent greater than in 1945.

The volume of capital investment in 1946 for the national economy as a whole (in comparable prices) amounted to 117 percent of 1945, including 120 percent for capital investment in the coal industry, 116 percent for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, 110 percent for electric power stations, 112 percent for civilian machine building, 107 percent for the light and food industry, 114 percent for transport, and 105 percent for residential housing.

During 1946, about 300 state enterprises were built or restored, and put into operation. The following were restored and put into operation in existing enterprises: 6 blast furnaces, 13 open-hearth furnaces, 9 rolling mills, a large-capacity blooming mill, 11 coke-oven batteries, 35 large coal mines, and 117 turbines at electric power stations, including two 100,000-kilowatt turbines. In 1946, navigation was opened on the restored White Sea-Baltic Canal named Stalin. At textile enterprises about 300,000 spindles were put into operation. Capacities for processing beets at sugar plants were increased by more than 100,000 metric quintals per 24 hours.

A total of 6 million square meters of living space was restored in 1946 by state enterprises and institutions and local Soviets.

Retail commodity turnover in 1946 (in comparable prices) amounted to 130 percent of 1945: 15 percent more food products were sold, and 55 percent more industrial products were sold than in 1945.

In 1946, a number of measures were instituted for developing Soviet trade and strengthening money. The conversion to the new state retail prices on rationed food products was effected, on the basis of which the ration system will subsequently be replaced. In this connection the Soviet state increased wages for small and medium-salaried workers and employees.

Measures were taken for increasing cooperative production and for the development of cooperative trade in consumer and food products in the cities.

The number of workers and employees in the national economy was increased by 3 million, paid vacations for workers and employees were fully restored, and extended overtime work employed during the war was stopped.

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Trade, railroad, and factory-plant schools graduated 382,000 qualified young workers in 1946. By means of individual, brigade, and course training, 2.5 million new workers were trained, and the qualification of 3.4 million workers were raised.

The number of students in primary and secondary schools was increased by 2.4 million over 1945; the number of students in tekhnikums and other secondary specialized educational institutions was increased by 137,000, and the number of students in higher educational institutions by 109,000.

At the beginning of 1946, the number of scientific research institutions was 113 percent of that of 1940, and the number of scientific research workers in them was 128 percent. During 1946, the growth of scientific research institutions and scientific personnel continued.

In 1946, the network of hospital institutions, as well as of sanatoriums and rest homes, was expanded. Restored and reopened are: 530 sanatoriums with 84,000 accommodations, and 300 rest homes with 34,000 accommodations.

The realization of the 5-year plan for the restoration of the economy of regions formerly under occupation, and the carrying out of capital investment in these regions in 1946, amounting to 17.5 billion rubles, have permitted an increase in the industrial production of these regions of 28 percent over 1945.

In 1946, the smelting of pig iron in these regions, increased by 59 percent over 1945, smelting of steel by 67 percent, and production of rolled metal by 57 percent. The extraction of coal in the Donbass in 1946 increased 30 percent over 1945.

At the same time, in 1946 the growth of industrial production and railroad shipments continued, and large construction projects in all regions were carried on.

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